

The **Macdonald** **FARM** *Journal*

DEC 15 1962



NOVEMBER 1962

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MARKET OUTLOOK

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	1949	1961	1962
Index of Industrial Production, Canada, July	100	173	187
Disposable Income, Canada, Jan.-June, Billions	6	12	13
Consumer Price Index Food, Montreal, October	100	129	130
Cash Farm Income, Quebec, Jan.-June, Millions	157	200	201
Net Farm Income, Quebec, Annual, Millions	204	195	—
Farm Prices, Quebec, September	100	105	105
Cost of Goods and Services Used by Farmers, E. Canada	100	140	144
Farm Price of Milk for Ice Cream and Concentration, Quebec, August, Dollars per Cwt.	\$ 2.67	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.63
Price Canada B Hogs, Montreal, November 1	\$28.68	\$26.00	\$27.40
Price Good Steers, Montreal, November 1	\$20.45	\$22.55	\$26.80

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk price situation highly artificial depending heavily on butter support price. Milk production up one per cent in January-August 1962 over 1961. Further substantial production increases threaten. Federal government promises deep cut in support prices next spring. Farmers should consider use of beef bulls on dairy herds. This produces good quality beef with efficient rates of gain in relation to feed. Also should consider a beef enterprise for farms 100 acres or more improved land using agronomer's recommendation for intensive pasture production. Also should attempt to get into beef on basis of rented pasture.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Chick and pullet numbers on farms June 1, 1962 down about ten per cent from 1961. Broiler chicks same date down 20 per cent. Laying hens up 3 per cent. Expected egg production October-December down from 1961 with prices strengthening. Broiler prices expected to continue present levels for most of year.

HOGS

Hog gradings week ending October 27 were 132,000 down 16,000 from same week last year, but prices do not show expected buoyancy. Grade A. Montreal \$28.00 to \$28.75 first days of November. Marketings balance of year will be relatively light and \$29.00-\$30.00 (Grade A) prices expected for most of balance of year.

BEEF

Montreal cattle prices weakened in the latter part of October and further weakness anticipated before spring since numbers of cattle on farms higher than year ago. Cow-calf operations will still be profitable considering feed costs. High feeder cattle prices suggest purchased feeder operation may not yield much profit depending on extent of price decline by spring.

Conversational French

A "new" method of introducing adult students to Conversational French will be applied during the winter term of the Macdonald College Extension Courses, with the co-operation of the Institute of Education. Called "Voix et Images de France," the technique has been developed over the past ten years at St-Cloud, near Paris, under the auspices of the French Government, and is now being extended to various corners of the globe.

The method rests on the belief that one learns a language not as an end in itself, but as an accompaniment to a living situation. The teacher uses filmstrip and tape recorder to create the situation. When the group of twenty students has learned to associate picture and sound, the tape and film are gradually eliminated. The teacher then "exploits" the situation in terms of the students' own experience.

Best results come from intensive use of the method for six weeks. At the end of such a course students are able to converse freely in French, and may proceed to other work with the language. At Macdonald College, because a less intensive course is planned, adult students will not be able to advance so quickly. We hope to achieve substantial success after four months' study at the rate of four hours per week. Perhaps in a later issue of the *Journal* we shall be able to give a report of progress, with photographs of the group in action.

Down on the Macdonald Farm

Here on the farm, we too got caught with the early snowstorm this year. We thought that after the first snowfall we'd leave the livestock outside and give them some bales of hay in the pasture. That worked for a couple of days — until the second snowstorm. Then we decided to bring the livestock into the barns. Actually, it was only about a week earlier than usual for the cattle and about a month earlier for the sheep.

When we started bringing the livestock in, we saw that there wasn't going to be room in the barns so we had to cull several head, some went as beef and some were sold as breeding stock.

During the last few days, we've been busy clipping heads, necks and udders of the dairy cows and weighing some of our Angus calves.

INSIDE . . .

Your Patience please . . .

We're on our way to a new and we hope better, Macdonald Farm Journal. You've seen a distinct change with the last two issues and there are more to come. It all stems from the fact that the Journal is now published by the Rod and Gun Publishing Company for Macdonald College. They're a neighbour of ours situated only a few miles away at Beaconsfield.

For the first time in our history we have a managing editor. He will be responsible for the new, crisp layout, — the presentation of the magazine. We have a circulation manager, and an advertising manager . . . in fact the Journal has never had it so good!

In this issue you'll see our forecast of prices for the month of December. This will be tailor-made for the province of Quebec by our editor and the Department of Agricultural Economics here at the college. We are including notes of interest about some of the research under way here at the college. We'll let you know of changes on the campus . . . there will be a special gardening column, a list of suggested books, publications, and films and where you can get them. There'll be a special column on agricultural policies and how they effect Quebec farmers. We're even going to talk about the weather!

Combined with all this, each issue will feature a particular phase of a special department here on the campus . . . with an index at the end of the year to tell you what we've done.

We welcome you to this new style Macdonald Journal. Let us know how you like it. But remember — your patience please . . .

Electronic Farm Accounting

Last Spring, Macdonald College initiated a system of electronic farm accounting for Quebec farmers. The project was started with a few farmers. Since then it has been publicized nationally through television, radio and press and a number of farmers showed a great deal of interest.

Briefly, the system is a mail in service where machines do all the work. All the farmer does is jot down his business transactions and every month he gets the most complete and accurate set of books possible. The following are some of the things the farmer can expect from this program:

1. Up to date figures to assist in making business management decisions.
2. Figures needed for income tax management and the preparation of all tax forms.
3. Volume information such as needed for gas tax refund.
4. Monthly statements can be checked without adding all charges; milk sold, feed bought, etc.
5. All information needed for obtaining credit.
6. Listings of all receipts and expenses, quantities bought and sold, wages (monthly and cumulative).
7. A complete farm business analysis at the end of the year indicating both his strong points and weak points.

The project has now reached the stage that it is being offered to all farmers. Electronic farm accounting fits the need of all farmers whether he is in dairy, beef, apples, poultry etc. or a combination of these.

Meetings are being held throughout the country to explain and enroll farmers in this system. Already, meetings have been held in Farrellton, Quyon and Shawville. So far, a great deal of interest has been shown and the outlook for the coming year looks very promising.

Interest has also been shown among people concerned with farm management. On the 12th. and 13th. of November a conference was held at Macdonald College to discuss the adoption of this system on a national scale. It is hoped that a universal system of farm accounting will result and will be useful in research, data on regional studies, market analysis and production estimates.

Any farmer who is interested in this system can make sure he is enrolled by writing the Economics Department, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Mark Waldron

McLennan Travelling Library Bookmobile Schedule

Lachute Area —

Monday, 26th. November, 1962
Morin Hgts. Int. School
Arundel Hgts. Int. School
Arundel Hgts. Int. School (adults)
Tuesday, 27th. November, 1962
Harrington Int. School
Harrington Int. School (adults)
Kilmar (Home of Mrs. White)
(for adults)
Brownsburg. Legion Hall (adults)
Wednesday, 28th. November, 1962
Brownsburg High School
St. Andrews East (adults)
(Outside the Post Office)
Thursday, 29th. November, 1962
Grenville High School

Chateaugay Area —

Monday, 3rd. December, 1962
Chateaugay High School
Chateaugay Elementary School
Tuesday, 4th. December, 1962
Chateaugay Elementary School
Wednesday, 5th. December, 1962
Julius Richardson Elem. School
Thursday, 6th. December, 1962
Mary Gardner Elem. School
(for adults)

More adults in this area are becoming interested. We may have to allow more time for them. We can see them to either join or exchange their books after school hours. We cannot have adults and children in the Bookmobile at the same time. There is not enough room.

Knowlton Area —

Monday, 10th. December, 1962
St. Johns Intl. School
St. Johns Elem. School
Rougemont (Home of Mrs. Young for adults)
Abbotsford (Home of Mrs. R. Thomson, for adults)
West Shefford (Home of Miss Kearns, for adults)
Tuesday, 11th. December, 1962
Granby High School
Grandy High School (adults)
Wednesday, 12th. December, 1962
Waterloo High School
Thursday, 13th. December, 1962
Knowlton High School
Cowansville High School
Cowansville High School (adults)
Dunham (Home of Mrs. Wells) (for adults)
Dunham St. Helen's School
Friday, 14th. December, 1962
Stanbridge East Int. School
Bedford High School

Editor
MARK WALDRON B.Sc. (Agr.)
Macdonald College

Managing Editor
BILL BAILEY

Publisher
RONALD J. COOKE

Circulation Manager
J. M. BOUDRIAS

Advertising Production
DOROTHY M. BARKER

Advertising
Montreal —
451 Beaconsfield Blvd.,
Beaconsfield, P.Q.
Area Code 514
OX. 5-5712

Toronto —
GEORGE COOKE
145 Yonge St.,
Area Code 416
EM. 4-8546

Vancouver —
J. L. JACKSON
3610 Main St.,
Area Code 604
TR. 6-6541

The
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A Visit to the Animal Products Lab **9**

Brand new laboratory is now housed in the former poultry house. Extensive research is being conducted under Professor MacRae. A photo story of interest.

A Chat With Animal Science Department **10**

Mark Waldron, editor of the Farm Journal chats with Professors L. E. Lloyd and M. A. MacDonald on the values of livestock judging to provide further comment on the article on page 6 of this issue. Some additional facts were brought out.

OUR COVER

Pretty cattle, yet often not the best, have walked off with top prizes at fairs and exhibitions. Two articles in this issue deal with this matter of important interest to livestock raisers. Be sure to read "Livestock Judging — Who Needs It" and "A Chat With the Animal Science Department."

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Livestock Judging — WHO NEEDS IT ?

by Professor M. A. MacDonald

Department of Animal Science

LIVESTOCK FAIRS HAVE NOT kept pace with technological advancement, we continue to judge animals according to a collection of standards that are outdated, and aesthetic rather than economical. In many cases they are detrimental to efficient production methods and desirable commercial practice. It must be confessed that I have never been on a fair board or any form of exhibition committee, nor have I had any success in competing with such agencies for research use of even a small proportion of the Federal money currently being channelled to fairs and exhibitions as direct or building grants. I have, however, judged several species at class A exhibitions held from British Columbia to the Maritimes, as well as similar shows in the United States; judged beef cattle at the New Zealand Royal Show, the Australian Sydney Royal and was Honorary President of the 1962 Macdonald College Royal.

Those who were largely responsible for the founding and improvement of our present-day beef and sheep breeds performance testing to determine the fastest growing, most efficient strains of cattle and sheep. The showing came into being as a side light to performance testing of beef cattle. Early breeders, like their present-day descendants, used no empirical criteria for evaluation, they frequently argued as to which had produced the fattest cattle and a neutral third party was often chosen to act as judge. From such incidental beginnings arose the large livestock shows of today. Testing for efficient production was replaced by the belief that it is possible, from certain observations of an animal during the brief period it is in a ring before a judge, to predict the future conformation, longevity, rate and efficiency of performance and transmitting ability of that animal.

There is no question that in earlier times when communication was difficult, the parish, county or provincial shows provided an invaluable service. Stockmen were able to compare and contrast the conformation and production of their livestock. Now that we have R.O.P. reports, type classifications, federal

carcass grading, etc., the direct presence of animals rather than their records is much less important. Furthermore, *while consumer standards have changed these of the showing have been slow to follow. At 4-H and many other shows, techniques used to present animals as manipulations of what they were rather than what they are, border, if not exceed, the boundaries of misrepresentation, or in harsher terms, honesty.*

As a basis for discussion, brief samples of the failure by showing standards to recognize production efficiency and consumer demands for beef cattle, sheep, swine and dairy cattle are presented.

Beef Cattle

On December 15, 1958 Time Magazine reported that at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition 296 steers that had entered the judging rings alive were rejudged in the cooler. Of 81 steers that took honours on the hoof, only 33 met the test as carcasses because of an excessive adipose to muscle tissue ratio. Top carcass honours went to a steer that was nowhere near a class prize let alone the grand championship. *Many of our Canadian shows do not grade carcasses but call them exhibition beef to avoid embarrassment.*

Another example of the detrimental effects on beef cattle production methods of showing standards may be found in "comprest" and "compact" cattle. The appearance and immediate showing success of these animals had an electrifying effect. The winnings of comprest Herefords began in 1941 with the grand champion steer at the National Western Livestock Exposition at Denver. Through the period 1942 to 1951 inclusive, either champion carload lots or grand champion individual steer awards were won annually by such animals at that show or the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago. Unfortunately they represented an incomplete dominant character for one type of dwarfism. The industry is still recovering from the consequences.

RECORDS ARE WHAT COUNT

COW	YEARS OF BREEDING AGE	CALVES		POUNDS OF CALF WEANED	
		BORN	WEANED	per CALF	per YEAR
39	6	5	3	490	245
25	6	4	4	541	361
21	7	6	5	558	399
41	6	6	6	462	462
37	2	2	0	0	0
30	2	2	1	485	243
35	2	2	2	428	428
33	2	2	2	486	486

. . . NOT APPERANCES!

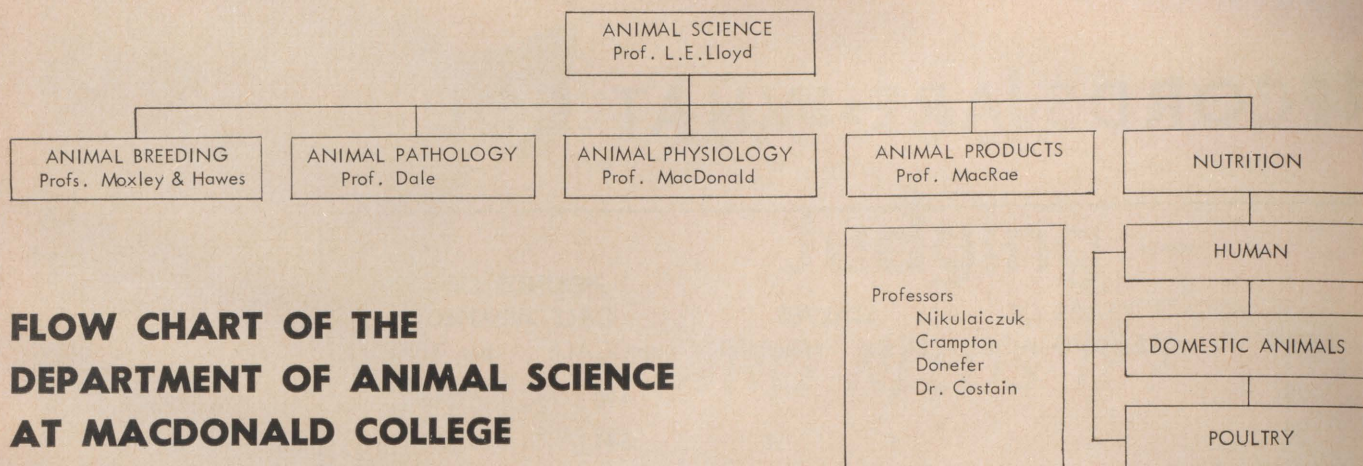
At a prairie steer show in 1957 it was necessary to trim 85 pounds of adipose tissue off the grand champion steer before it could meet standards for federal grading. Obviously showing standards and carcass grading standards deviate. If it is so difficult to evaluate carcasses when animals are alive, they should be judged only as carcasses. Development of a judging system for carcasses that eliminates all but empirical measurements is a prime requisite for both exhibitions and marketing agencies.

Showing breeding class standards are also unrealistic with the result that in such fat animals reproductive failures are far too common to be coincidental in major exhibition winners. *The cutting of ties, injection of tallow in subcutaneous areas, production of swellings by hammer blows to fill depressions, drenching with beer to cause the bloating of flanks, bleaching or dyeing of hair patches, etc., are standard practices. They are hardly methods by which fair competition or 4-H club principles may be demonstrated or encouraged.*

Sheep

In Canada, as in many other countries, Southdown carcasses are the standard of excellence and win a high proportion of show championships. To compete, fanciers of breeds such as the Shropshire and Border Cheviot have attempted to produce small compact animals with excessively fattened lower ribs, proportionately heavy shoulders, small eyes of lean (chops) and small legs of lamb. Because there is really no market for quality compared to quantity of lamb on the Canadian market, and because there is a prejudice against fat, heavy shoulders, small chops, lamb spare ribs, etc., there is no place on the Canadian market for the sponsorship of "petit" carcasses. The proportional cuts of such carcasses are neither sought by the consumer nor produced profitably by the farmer.

In many breeding classes, little attention is paid to the reproductive performance of ewes. The advantage of size in lamb breeding classes is so great that efforts are made to



FLOW CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL SCIENCE AT MACDONALD COLLEGE

have lambs born, often impractically or inefficiently, on dates as close to January the first as possible. *It has often been facetiously if honestly commented that purebred farm animals with showing potential may be born before January first but they are never found before that date.*

Swine

Of all the commercial mammals in Canada, the pig is the most suitable for livestock improvement and for the evaluation of methods of improvement. It is a rapidly reproducing animal, extremely prolific and very early maturing. Yet these characteristics are ignored in fairs and exhibitions. Form, not function, is the criterion used for market classes and for most of the breeding classes. In recent years a former student of Macdonald College made a sweep of both breeding and carcass classes at the Royal Agriculture Winter Fair. The animal whose carcass was grand champion, suffered pneumonia prior to slaughter, lost weight and had no excess of subcutaneous fat that would have been to its detriment. The fact that its age at slaughter was well in excess of 200 days was of little concern to the judges. Winners are often subjected to numerous impractical treatments in order to win prizes at fairs and exhibitions.

It is proposed that fairs and exhibitions should accentuate performance of swine rather than appearance. Breed societies should establish indices by which sows and boars may be evaluated for the performance of all their offspring and their freedom from defects. By such a system only the outstanding performers and their offspring would appear at shows rather than the pretty pigs only.

Dairy Cattle

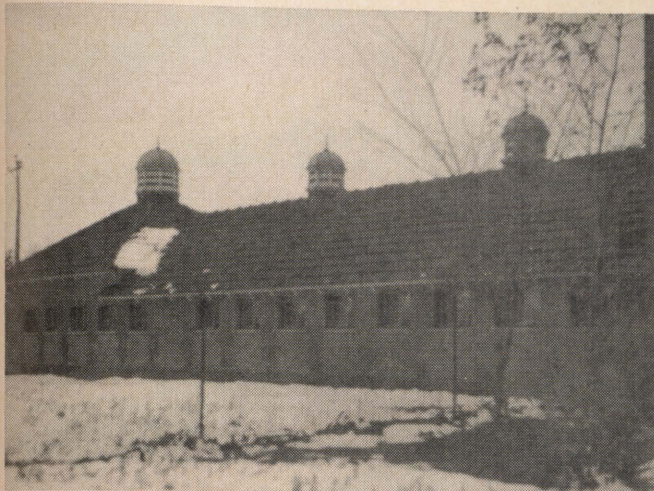
The grand champion dairy cow enjoys a position of prestige that is seldom shared or

excelled at exhibitions by representatives of any other species with the possible exception of the human. Perhaps we may assume that this is traditional accolade and that it was by no mere circumstance that cattle are the first beasts of the earth to be mentioned by name in Genesis of the King James version of the Holy Bible. They arrived, according to scripture, just after the fish of the seas and the birds of the air. Mention of the creation of cattle comes two full verses prior to mention of man, as though indeed, cows and their produce were prerequisite to man's comfort and survival.

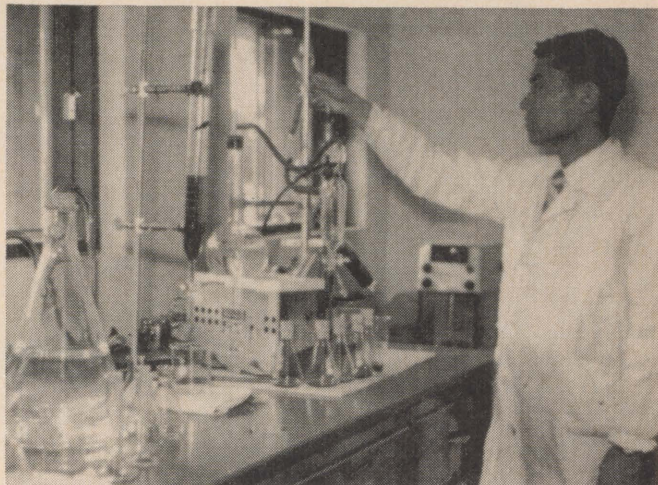
Extensive analyses have shown that the relationship between type and production in dairy cattle is very low; that animals barely able to qualify on R.O.P. may be grand champions; that it is sometimes profitable, by showing standards, to dry cows off prior to 240 days in milk because a cow appears better in the ring as a dry rather than as a lactating animal. Other animals have had large quantities of milk removed from one or more quarters to suggest a well balanced udder. *A potential winner at the Toronto Royal had her tail fall off and in another instance after receiving a ribbon the winning animal's horn fell off.*

Productivity not appearance is the most profitable attribute of any farm animal. Would it not be more realistic to instruct culling committees to accept not the most attractive appearing but the most productive animals for shows? The audience could then admire the productive not necessarily the pretty. Today's Miss Universe contests demand some productive talent. Function has been added to form in that contest. Livestock fairs and exhibitions should demand higher and more realistic standards if they are to contribute toward the betterment of our agricultural future.

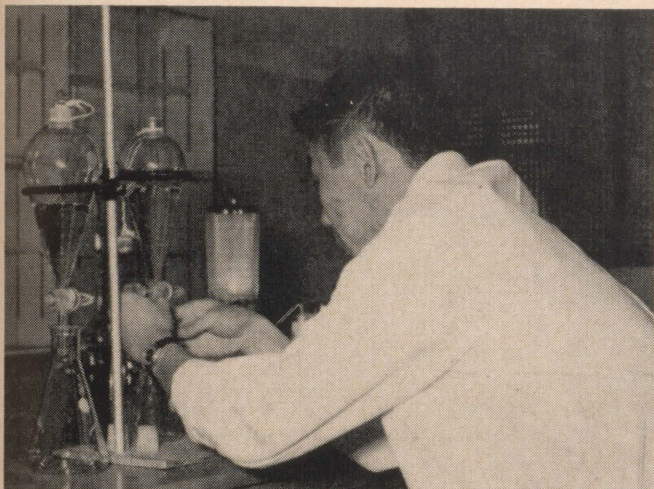
Visits The Animal Products Lab



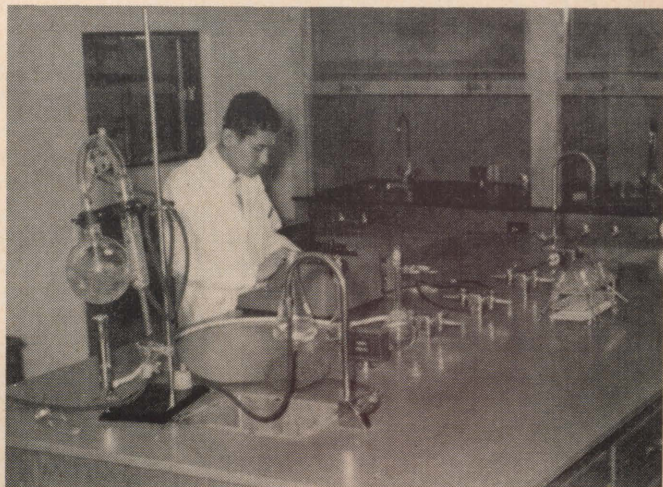
What used to be a poultry housing unit is now the new Animal Products Laboratory. The exterior is much the same as it was but inside...



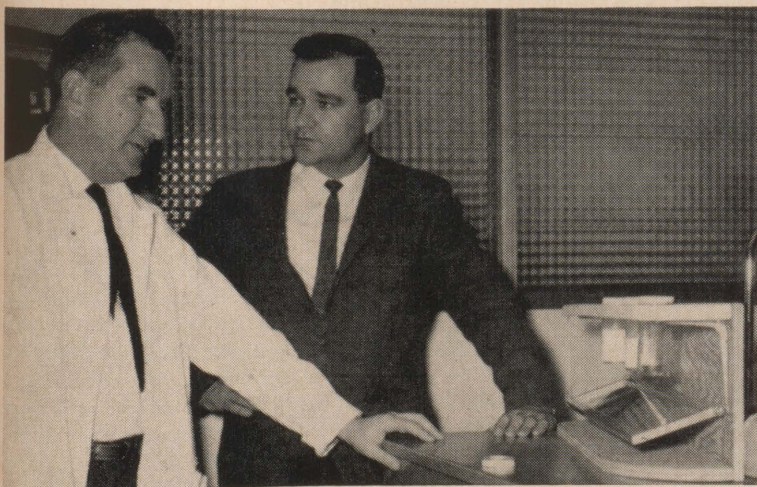
We see a big change. Here Mr. Lu works on a project where he is studying protein determination on milk solids-not-fat and the type of dairy breeding program that are related. Next door...



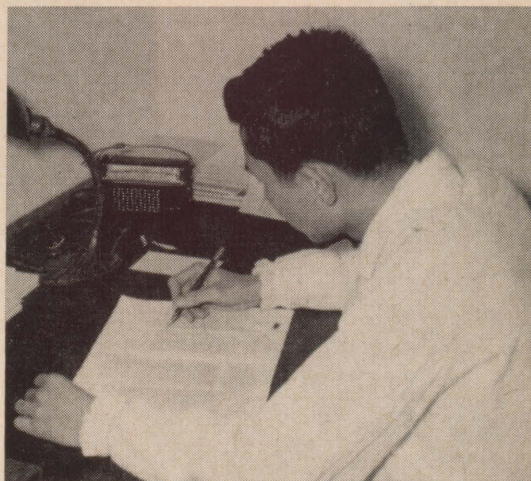
Mr. P. Chen is working on egg quality — to see if the amount of fat in poultry feed affects the type of stability and fat in eggs.



Mr. Lu is making a lactose determination on milk in this experiment. Fourth year agricultural students will study animal products (e.g.: milk, meat, eggs, etc.) in this new laboratory.



Dr. Herb MacRae, a former graduate from Macdonald College, is supervising the work going on in the laboratory. Here he shows us a new method for measuring the solids-not-fat content of whole milk. This method is presently being tested in the lab.



Accommodation is also provided for the many graduate students who come to Macdonald College from all over the world to have the advantages that go with the new, modern surroundings.



Dr. A. M. MacDonald, Professor Lloyd and editor Mark Waldron talk about the value of livestock judging and what is currently taking place

at the college in regard to this topic. See pages 6, 7 and 8 for an article by Dr. MacDonald that prompted this chat.

A Chat with the Animal Science Department

Mr. Waldron: Dr. Macdonald, is it true that now at Macdonald College you can get a degree in Agriculture and you don't have to judge livestock?

Dr. Macdonald: Well, that is not quite correct. You have to judge livestock. The method of judging is an imperial method of measuring. In short, if you put a tape rule on an animal then that is judging. You are measuring the animal.

Mr. Waldron: But judging as we know it, Dr. Macdonald, where animals come into the ring — four animals — and you check on the dairy confirmation, etc. Do students actually do this same work?

Dr. Macdonald: Yes, but they do it when they have all the production records and the growth rate and so on of the animal in their hand as well. The judging of appearance is one more tool to go along with records. Samuel Johnson stated that the modern method of evaluation was to measure, — the ancient method was to guess. Surely we should be in a position now, with the research results that we've got, to move from guessing to measuring. If we don't have methods to which we can adhere, it should be our duty to find them and test them.

Prof. Lloyd: Yes, I was going to say that we are not unaware of the unrest that exists in the minds of some people who say we have changed completely and that we are not looking at the animal any more. I think Dr. Macdonald has said that this isn't completely true. What are we trying to look at are those characteristics of an animal that are meaningful. "Our feeling is that many of the show ring standards are so unmeaningful". Why should we be concerned about these at a University level when we are trying to teach people things that have economic importance to the farmer, to the processor and the consumer? If we can stress those factors which have importance — in the dairy cow for example, the size of the animal which indicates their capacity to consume the feed and thus convert the feed into milk, her udder attachments and condition of legs which have to do with

longevity, these are the factors that are important. Whether or not she has a certain shape of face doesn't really make any difference.

Mr. Waldron: What about some of the students that are graduating from here? They are going to be faced with the situation where they are asked to judge a group of twenty calves or so for a 4H club. Now what are they going to do?

Prof. Lloyd: I hope they are going to be pioneers in changing some of these attitudes. This is our only hope.

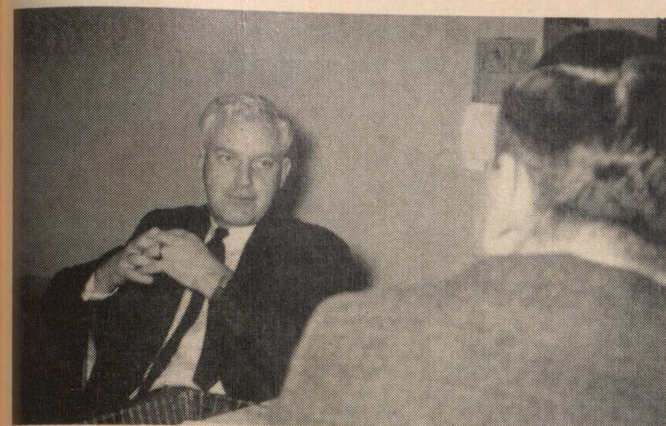
Dr. Macdonald: As a result of our teaching now, I should hope that they won't worry about the shape of the horn which is going to be trained anyway. They won't worry whether there is a patch of black on the hoof head in a holstein, for instance, but they will go and look at the characteristics of the animal that are associated with production. In a beef animal the high tail head is associated with a poor carcass and secondly with reproductive failures. They'll look at it from that point of view — not whether its high enough or low enough to be a contender at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

Mr. Waldron: Do you take the students from here at Macdonald and show them what the carcasses of some of these animals look like as they hang in the packing plant?

Dr. Macdonald: Very definitely, particularly with beef and swine. The students have all judged, that is, appraised the grade of the animal on the hoof. Then they have seen the same carcass, dressed and hung. The Federal Government graders criticize the carcasses favourably and unfavourably. This is what is important.

Prof. Lloyd: I am just going to add to this — I don't know whether you are aware that in the new Macdonald College piggery there is being installed a new refrigeration unit with a freezer and a cooler unit. Now this is primarily for research purposes, but it will be used for teaching purposes. This way we'll be able to look at them one day on the hoof and next day as a carcass.

Dr. Macdonald: In short, how good is what you estimate visually to be a good ham on a pig or how high is a high tail head on a steer? You're got to see it when it hangs up on the carcass — to see what people are going to buy.



"...if you put a tape rule on an animal then that is judging. You are measuring the animal."

Mr. Waldron: In the Queen's Guineas Class at the Royal in Toronto, a correlation was made between what the judge saw and how the market steers were graded in the packing plant. There was a very high correlation — the judge did pretty well!

Dr. Macdonald: Yes, but there is a very marked difference. In New Zealand and Australia, while I was there, if there was going to be a carcass appraisal along with the live judging of steers the judge automatically switched to a moderate or intermediate type of animal. He wouldn't take the very well finished, very fat animal and the correlation was good. But when they were just asked to judge the animals alive, and there was no intention of judging the carcasses, they just got the biggest, fattest most retund animal and put it first.

Mr. Waldron: Well now, what do the students here in Animal Science at Macdonald study now, Dr. Lloyd?

Prof. Lloyd: Well, when they come into third year Animal Science, its a bit of a shock to them. In the first term they don't have an Animal Science subject at all. They have biochemistry, genetics, agronomy and statistics — once again providing the continuation of the background scientific principles of which we hope to build our material as applied to Animal Science. Now, in second term of third year they get two courses in Animal Science — one in animal breeding and the other animal physiology. This is their first introduction to Animal Science subjects. In the fourth year they have everything.

Mr. Waldron: They get nutrition and physiology?

Mr. Macdonald: They get an introduction to physiology, nutrition, applied breeding, applied nutrition — its virtually a crash programme in fourth year.

Prof. Lloyd: Let me say this, I think that we are foolish to think that we can ever in a two year period cover what's inherent in a four year course. All we can hope now is to turn out someone with fundamental background knoweldge pertaining to this field and he is going to have a pretty extensive apprenticeship in any kind of a job after this. I think one of our obligations is to make future employers aware of this and for employers to recognize that these people have to go through a period of apprenticeship, very much in the same way that a medical man does. He is not a qualified doctor until he has done quite a bit of interning. I think that the extent of knowldege available in our field is comparable and these people

can't become qualified just because they have a B.Sc. I have seen already, perhaps better than anyone else, the effect of this new curriculum. We just started an Animal Science library next door. During free periods now this library is full of undergraduates, it used to be that only graduate students would use the library and now we've got it full of undergraduates — fourth year Animal Science students in particular. This to me is amazing because, before the new curriculum, in a free period the students would go back to their residence and find something else to do.

Dr. Macdonald: One point I might add is that I think it is fair to say there was quite a bit of apprehension about Animal Science with this change over last year. We had six students in the option in third year last year. This year we've got a third of the third year undergraduate body.

Prof. Lloyd: Sixteen of the option in third year are taking Animal Science.

Dr. Macdonald: This is an indication that students are coming in in larger numbers in spite of the fact that they are being worked harder.

Prof. Lloyd: You were asking what they were learning and what they were being exposed to. Here is one thing that we haven't mentioned and this is a new course on animal products. This is one phase that we have felt has not been covered up until now. In this course we are, talking about all the conditions of feeding, breeding, management, etc. and we consider the end product which, really, is what the animal is being produced for.

Dr. Macdonald: The attitude is that no recommendation, or no study is complete until the animal product in the form in which it is going to be used is presented to and measured by the used. In short, it doesn't do whether an animal gains faster or gains more per day and so on, it depends on whether it produces a better piece of meat that the consumer will use.

Mr. Waldron: What about the Macdonald College Royal? The livestock judging was always an important part of the Royal. What do you see is going to happen here?

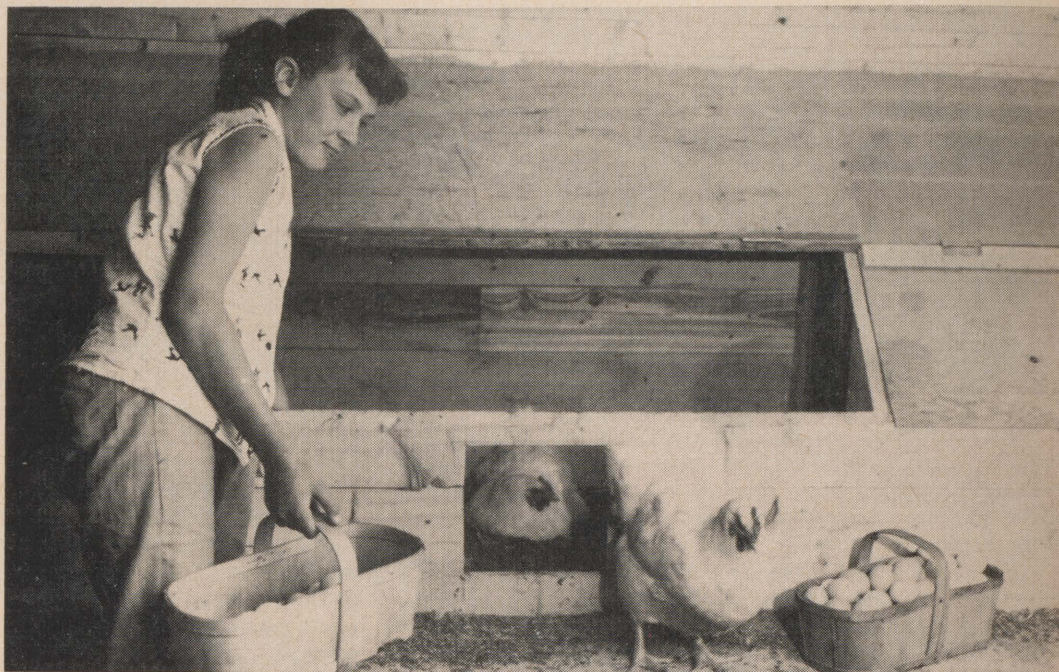
Dr. Macdonald: I would like to see the students interested in the livestock in the College Royal, to show the results of their experimental and research activities and we can abandon the livestock judging. I would just as soon see a display describing an experiment — what happened, why it happened and how it happened than to have someone go in with a pig all covered with talcum powder and smelling sweet being chased around the ring for fifteen minutes.

Prof. Lloyd: We recognize that we may lose some old friends with this change but that we hope to make a lot of new ones.



"...we may lose some old friends with this change but we hope to make a lot of new ones."

Compiled by T. Pickup of the Information and Research Service, Quebec Department of Agriculture.



Claudette collecting the eggs on the farm of Mr. L. P. Mercier at Berthier-en-bas, Montmagny.

Review of the Poultry Situation

by Roger Paiement,
agronome, Poultry Division

THE FOLLOWING BRIEF STUDY of market conditions and numbers of birds in the first six months of 1962 may enlighten poultrymen about the factors which have so far governed this year's prices and will very likely continue to influence them during the coming months. Owing to the high price of feed and difficulties of financing the raising of flocks, many poultry keepers have made changes in the scale of their operations, in keeping with last year's profits and the needs of the provincial market. The results of these changes seem to promise normal profits derived from the fulfilment of the demand for poultry products in the Province of Quebec. A definite, and gradually growing, organized effort to meet the requirements of the population of Quebec is noticeable.

EGGS

Intensified publicity which has been directed, in all parts of the Province, towards increased egg production has proved effective. The 5% rise in the number of pullets raised in the first half of 1962, compared with the corresponding figure for last year, indicates that Quebec poultrymen are taking steps to conquer

their own market, which is now only half supplied by them. On the other hand, for Canada as a whole, the trend in pullet raising has been in the opposite direction: there has been a decrease of 11%. On the basis of these figures, it is reasonable to predict that Quebec poultrymen will be paid good prices for their eggs in the coming months. The average price received by our producers during the first half of 1962, was 27.6 cents a dozen, as compared with 30.4 cents during the first six months of 1961. Admittedly this low level of prices is unsatisfactory. The situation will probably improve in the near future. The average price for the whole of 1961 was 34 cents a dozen, a figure which gave a new impetus to pullet raising. The resulting increase in the number of pullets raised last year, has led to an increase in the number of eggs received at grading stations in the first six months of this year (amounting to 20% more than were received during the corresponding period of 1961). Hence, on markets subject to the law of supply and demand, prices have declined. In the Province of Quebec, there are now fewer shell eggs in storage than there were this time last year. In Canada as a whole, there are more. On the other hand, stocks of frozen eggs are larger in Quebec than

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last year whereas, in the entire country, they are much smaller. However, the quantity now held in storage is not capable of influencing prices at present. In general, egg producers can confidently look forward to a good year, without allowing themselves to become excessively optimistic. The level of prices is only likely to ensure profits to those whose birds maintain a high rate of egg production on the basis of economical feeding.

BROILERS

The very moderate increase in the number of broilers reared (a rise of about 6% during the first six months of 1962) has fortunately resulted in satisfactory prices — an average of 18.6 cents a pound, live weight. This improvement in price of about 3 cents a pound, as compared with the latter half of 1961, is not too much to shout about, after all the difficulties of the past few years. The improvement in the situation is due to the preference for chicken over red meat which has been quite expensive this summer. It is noticeable that supplies in storage, both of broilers and heavier chickens, are now less than in 1961. Although this is an encouraging trend, it should not be allowed to lead to an increase in production during the coming months, which are traditionally a time of reduced consumption and lower prices.

TURKEYS

Low prices, which have remained scarcely above the cost of production during 1961 and the first months of 1962, have not encouraged Quebec turkey raisers to enlarge their flocks. The production of turkey broilers is on the decline, that is to say, 12% less than last year. This tendency will doubtless result in some good prices in the coming months. In the case of heavy turkeys, however, the tendency has been in the opposite direction: their numbers have increased by 8% in the Province of Quebec (as compared with a decrease of 15% for Canada as a whole). Western Canadian producers have raised fewer turkeys this year, apparently because there is a possibility of disposing of wheat profitably without going to the trouble of transforming it into meat. Quebec turkey producers will probably derive very satisfactory returns from the Christmas market.

The foregoing review of the present situation, as regards both prices and numbers of birds, suggests that costs of poultry production, on its present scale, are likely to be normally rewarded. Nevertheless, poultrymen should not allow themselves to exaggerate the importance of a moderate improvement in market conditions to such an extent that they increase the size of their flocks and bring about a decline in prices through overproduction.

FARM BOOK-KEEPING

TOO MANY FARMERS are unaware of the benefits to be gained from a good set of accounts. Only those who have kept accounts regularly for a number of years realize their full value, writes Mr. N. Parent of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

It cannot be too often repeated that modern farming is a highly industrialized venture and, if it is to be operated as such, certain industrial methods such as book-keeping must be used.

It has been the guiding principle of farming competitions for many years that the direction and strategy of the farm must be based on figures, and that only book-keeping can provide the information necessary for good management. Imagine how difficult it would be for a technical consultant in industry to decide a certain problem if he did not know what capital investment was involved and what were the possibilities of production.

The first step to take is to draw up an inventory or list of the whole of the farm property, with estimated values. This must be done methodically so that nothing will be forgotten. The areas of land under cultivation, in natural pasture, and in woodland should be written down; the kind and size of the buildings noted; and the various kinds of machinery and equipment listed. Finally the livestock should also be listed according to their different sorts.

The farmer is advised to bear in mind that he is not making this valuation for purposes of business speculation, but solely in order to help him to manage his farm better. The biggest pitfall to be avoided in making a first inventory is the temptation to overestimate values.



Denise Bergevin keeping the accounts up-to-date on her father's farm at Howick, Chateauguay county.

The best time for taking inventory is unquestionably in January and February. At that time of the year, the farmer is likely to have the most time free to draw up his balance sheet, analyse the results and plan his crops for the coming season. The taking of an inventory will serve as an introduction to the regular keeping of accounts.

In order to make it easier for farmers to keep track of their receipts and expenditures, the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization makes available (at the modest price of ten cents) a very handy booklet, specially designed for the purpose, which local agronomes will supply on request. This booklet gives the necessary information about the different transactions of the farm. Since it is in double entry, all receipts are entered in one column and all expenses in another. It is thus only necessary to debit the receiving account and credit the contributing account in order to balance each department. Clear and precise directions are also given for drawing up a balance at the end of the financial year.

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ADVANCED REGISTRY FOR SWINE

Advanced Registry for swine is a progeny-testing policy whereby a certain number of pigs from a litter are selected and fed under standard conditions of feeding and housing until they are ready for market. Their carcasses are then measured and scored.

Advanced Registry, like cow-testing, is a guide which helps breeders to improve their livestock, both as regards the type of the animals and as regards their capacity to make gains or produce yields economically.

Unfortunately, too many breeders only make use of Advanced Registry in order to promote the sale of their breeding stock to cross-bred pig producers (the most numerous class of buyers) who are in many cases more eager to buy these animals, not because the parents have a record of performance, but because the purchase premiums are higher.

It is almost impossible for a breeder to improve his stock if the number of females he keeps is too small to allow him to practice rigorous selection. Mr. Georges Mayrand of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization believes that one of the main reasons why we are making little progress in breeding pure-bred pigs is that the number of sows in our herds is too small.

In connection with Advanced Registry, the chief points to remember are as follows:

1. **Number of piglets per litter** — more care in the choice of breeding stock could keep the number of surviving piglets per litter at an average of at least ten.
2. **Age at slaughtering** — it has been found that pigs of certain strains are slow to develop, and that the breeders try to make up for this slow rate of gain by forced feed-



Robert with a promising litter of piglets on the farm of Paul and Henri Couture at St. Prosper, Champlain county.

ing: this results in poor quality in the animals sold to farmers.

3. **Economy of gains** — some pigs on test require over 500 pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of carcass, while others require only 400 pounds. In this connection, a study of grading reports reveals certain facts which are usually ignored by those who want to buy pigs which are cheap to raise, but who forget, when buying a breeding animal, to ask about the capacity to make cheap gains shown by the litter from which that animal came. A lot of work still remains to be done in this field, to weed out unprofitable animals from our breeding strains and meet required standards.
4. **Carcass quality** — A) It can fairly be said that more than 75% of pigs are on the short side and

do not conform to the minimum length of 31 inches. B) Too thick a layer of fat along the back is another reason why carcasses are down-graded; 45% of them have a layer of back fat exceeding the maximum of 1.2 inches.

Loin area: In the analysis of grading reports, special attention should be paid to the size and development of the loin muscle since this is the part of the animal which is most esteemed by the consumer. Over 25% of carcasses reveal too small an area of muscle at the loin (as seen in cross-section) that is, less than four square inches (whereas, in some, it may measure more than six square inches). In this field too, much work still remains to be done by breeders to meet the buyers' requirements and offer worthy competition to other breeds which are being introduced into the Province of Quebec.

A HEALTHY PIGGERY

It goes without saying that a damp, unsanitary piggery, built without regard for sturdiness and permanence or for the bodily needs of the animals, will do much to reduce the profits from pig-raising.

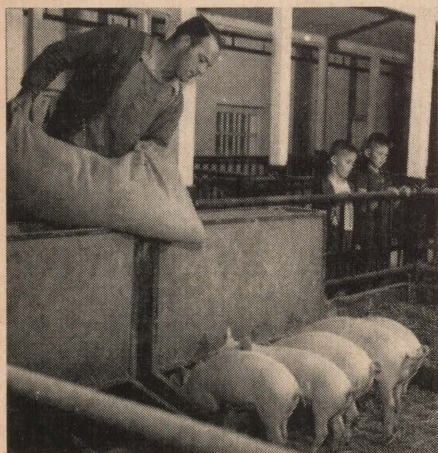
A healthy piggery is noticeable for its cleanliness. This calls for a design which is suited to the method of pig-raising used, and requires perfect control of the interior climate of the building both in winter and summer. Mr. Bruno Chartier of the Farm Building Division of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization gives the following details:

The interior climate of a perfect piggery would be marked by:

1. an even temperature, free from sudden drops; for older pigs it would be between 50° and 60°F;
2. humidity not higher than 70%;
3. slow but constant change of air;

Control of the interior climate of a building depends on the following factors:

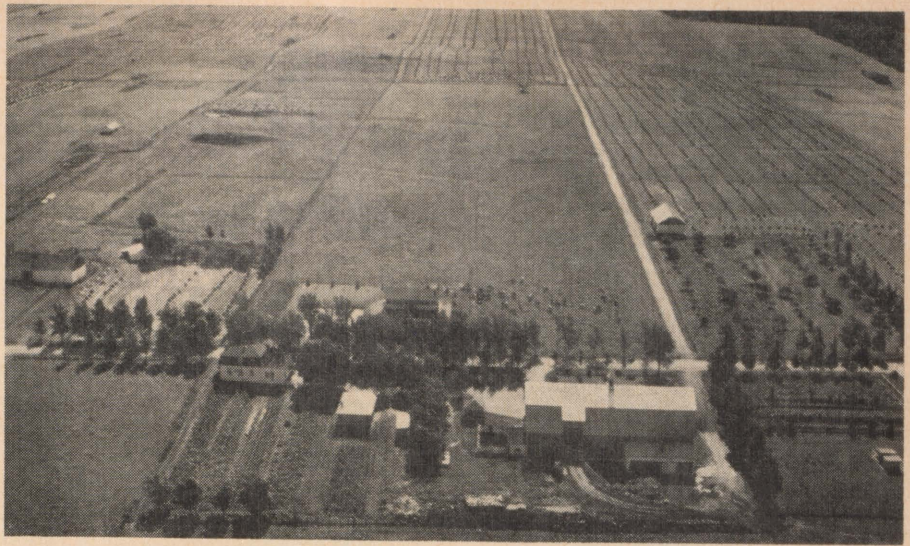
1. wise choice of site;
2. proper orientation;
3. sufficient size for the number of animals kept;
4. insulation of floors, walls, and ceilings;
5. use of insulating material which is adequate in quality as well as quantity;



A modern piggery on the farm of Mrs. Joseph Trudel at St. Irénée in the county of Charlevoix.

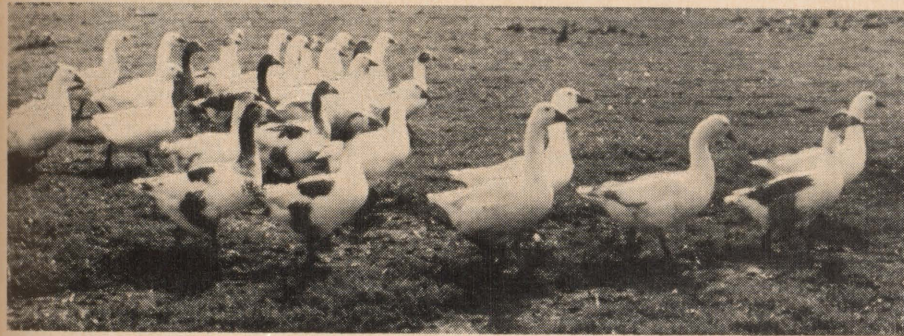
6. a vapour barrier protecting the insulating material;
7. an interior lay-out adapted to sanitary management;
8. double windows and insulated doors;
9. an efficient, draught-free ventilation system which can keep the air pure;

It should be remembered that even the best ventilation system will give only poor results in an uninsulated or poorly insulated building. In other words, ventilation and insulation work together as a team. Before installing a ventilation system, the owner of the building would be well advised to examine and consider its general condition. He should then make any necessary corrections, bearing in mind the factors which contribute to the control of the interior climate of a piggery.



An aerial view of the farm of Mr. Maurice Laliberté at Honfleur in the county of Bellechasse. Mr. Laliberté came first in the professional farmers' section of this year's Agricultural Merit Competition.

KILLING AND PLUCKING GEESE



Geese on pasture on the farm of Mr. Alfred Jay and Son at Litehfield, Pontiac county.

Because of dense feathering and thick down, the killing and plucking of geese is a rather difficult task. Mr. L. A. Belisle, of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization gives the following directions. Young, well-finish-

ed geese, less than a year old are easier to pluck than maturer birds. It is advisable to starve geese for a day prior to killing. Geese are killed in the same way as chickens, by the cutting of the veins in the hinder part of the roof of

the mouth and the piercing of the brain. For this purpose a long narrow-bladed knife is used, so as to reach to the rear of the mouth cavity.

Geese can be plucked dry (though not without some difficulty) or else after having been semi-scalded by dipping in hot water (125-130°F) for one minute. In abattoirs, steam and automatic plucking machines are used. In some American plants, after the larger feathers have been removed, a shearing device of the electric razor type is employed.

The large feathers have no value but the small feathers and the down, when dried, may be sold at about \$1.50 a pound for making pillows and as insulating material for clothing, etc. Following killing, the birds should be chilled, preferably hanging by the feet. Geese which have been carefully prepared for market are easier to sell and usually bring the poultryman bigger profits.

THE WINTER PROTECTION OF GARDEN PLANTS

As winter approaches, most amateur gardeners begin to worry, at least a little, about how they are going to protect their ornamental plants from the damage caused by freezing and thawing, ice and snow, and from dogs, cats and mice: the following advice is offered for their help.

It would take too long to describe here all the different methods which are used to protect plants during the winter but the ones most commonly used consist in mounding up perennials with a good thick layer of old manure or peat moss and in covering shrubs with gunny sacking or surrounding them with sheltering plants such as pine and spruce, which act as a wind-break. Pyramids made from boards may

also be used to protect the tops of plants and young trees from falling ice.

Deciduous shrubs, such as spirea, honeysuckle, etc., are very hardy but they still need to be saved from getting broken or spread wide open by the weight of ice and snow falling from roofs or from being flattened by children at play. You can protect them by tying them up from bottom to top.

Plants likely to suffer from exposure to wind and sun and which are planted in places where the snow tends to disappear too quickly in spring, are very often protected with pine branches arranged in autumn so that they will catch and hold the snow. During the winter or in spring, you yourself can

give a hand by piling up the snow again around the plants so as to keep them covered up as long as possible. Snow fencing is also useful for these purposes.

Pyramidal cedars, blue spruce and junipers may need protecting not only from the severity of the winter but also from the attention of dogs and cats. You can keep these larger animals away by applying repellents such as are sold for the purpose by nurserymen. You

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Now — Economical Veal Calf Production



Wally Meyer

SHUR-GAIN PUTS THE GAIN IN CALF FEEDING

Dairymen have been looking for a more profitable way to market calves not needed for replacement in the milking herd. Traditionally these calves have been destroyed or sold at 3-4 days of age, largely because it was not economical to feed them whole milk.

The demand for a substitute for whole milk which would satisfactorily fatten calves for veal led to intensive research in many countries including Canada. We at Shur-Gain, aware of this demand intensified our research at the Shur-Gain Demonstration Farm, Maple, Ontario. After many months of laboratory investigation and feeding trials we are proud to introduce *Shur-Gain Vealer*.

It is now possible to market calves as veal by feeding Shur-Gain Vealer as the sole ration, after only four days of colostrum feeding. With Shur-Gain Vealer you can now profitably market veal in 9-11 weeks without the use of nurse cows, whole milk or supplementary feeds.

Shur-Gain Vealer is not just a milk replacer, but a high energy ration with a high level of fat designed specifically to produce fast, efficient gains with a high degree of finish.

Our test work indicates that a calf weighing about 80 lbs. at birth should be ready for market in 9-11 weeks, or when 200 lbs. of Shur-Gain Vealer has been consumed.

And remember this — Shur-Gain Vealer costs far less than whole milk and should be fed as the sole ration to veal calves.

Most progressive dairy farmers are aware of the values of Shur-Gain Milk Replacer for replacement calves. Now Shur-Gain Vealer is available and will do an equally successful job with veal calves.

Ask your Shur-Gain Feed Service Mill Operator for full details today about the Shur-Gain Calf Feeding Program.



SHUR-GAIN FEED SERVICE MILLS
your balanced feeding headquarters
IN CONTRACT WITH CANADA PACKERS

may protect trees against mice by using wire screens and by packing the snow by trampling it down close to the trunk once or twice, especially in February or March, or by using poisoned bait (with, of course, suitable precautions to make sure that children and pets cannot get at it.)

Mr. Gerard Caumartin of the Horticulture Service of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization hopes that these few suggestions will help you to solve the problem of protecting your plants this winter. If you need additional information, please write to 306 Craig Street East, Montreal.

CANNIBALISM IN POULTRY

Feather-picking, leading as it often does to downright cannibalism, is a bad habit which is quite common among poultry of all ages. The loss of the birds which are killed is costly enough by itself, but cannibalism also causes serious loss of production by delaying the growth and development of young birds, putting older fowl off laying, and spoiling the appearance of birds which are offered for sale.

Cannibalism is easier to prevent than to cure once it has started and, in view of this, Mr. Roger Paiement of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization advises poultrymen to avoid the more usual mistakes in management which are likely to lead to nervous tension in the flock, for instance: overcrowding, not enough nests, insufficient space at feed hoppers and water fountains, excessive lighting, a warm and damp atmosphere, and unbalanced rations. No measures taken to cure cannibalism will be of lasting effect unless the real cause of the trouble is discovered and remedied.

One of the effective means of control involves the use of the electric debaker to trim the birds' beaks. This is done when they are about six weeks old or, better still, at the time of an outbreak of cannibalism. The operation consists in trimming away and cauterizing about half of the upper beak and only a quarter of the lower beak, so that the lower beak is left longer than the upper.

Mr. Paiement also recommends the feeding of chopped or pelleted greenstuff when the birds are beginning to lay, and the inclusion of oats in the grain mixture. Birds which have been pecked should be removed from the flock and their wounds daubed with a bitter-tasting, red, antiseptic ointment, so as to discourage further attacks.

In view of the serious loss of production which may sometimes result from cannibalism, poultrymen are advised to prevent injuries by eliminating

the known causes, trimming beaks, and at the first signs of an outbreak, promptly taking the necessary measures to put a stop to it.

THE WINTER CARE OF ORCHARD EQUIPMENT

The busy time in the orchard is now drawing to a close; but, as one season ends, we should look forward to the next so as not to be caught unprepared. During the next few months, the main concern will be for the sale of the apple crop but, at the same time, some thought should be given to the expensive machinery which has been used to safeguard the quality of the fruit.

The large amount of capital which the fruit-grower must invest nowadays in specialized machinery warrants his very close attention to cleaning and maintenance. We therefore make no apologies for reminding all whom it may concern of the need for care in the putting away of orchard equipment for the winter.

The elementary principles of preparing spraying machines for winter storage are well known, but it is still necessary that the time and trouble be taken to put them into practice before it is too late. The machine should first be thoroughly washed and cleaned and then the parts which are most exposed to rusting should be given a coating of grease; water must be drained from pipes, hoses and motors, and belts should be adjusted. Everybody knows what happens to these parts if they get frozen up. A new coat of paint will improve the appearance of the machine and also prolong its life. Any repairs which are found to be necessary should be carried out at the same time: fruit growers who do this will be ready to start off on the right foot next spring.

TIMELY TIPS

New grain poisoning is always a threat each fall, warn poultry specialists. As a precaution, it is not wise to feed new wheat until about November, and then start off with not over 10%, then gradually increase if no harmful effects are noted.

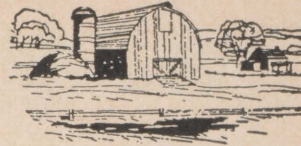
Feeds for beef cattle must supply energy, protein and certain vitamins and minerals. These requirements must be kept in mind when planning and following a feeding program.

Electricity is live stuff, but it's so commonplace now we are apt to get careless with it. If you have any wiring that needs repairing and you are not qualified to handle it — call an electrician.



The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



A TRIP NORTH

Miss N. Holmes, your Provincial Secretary and Mrs. A. Wells, sewing technician, travelled over 1,600 miles during September visiting our new branches in Abitibi and Temiskaming counties. A new one was organized at Val d'Or (Mrs. P. Philbert, President) and the branches of Rouyn-Noranda and Malartic were visited. Some of these are most interestingly composed of women of many nationalities.

Mrs. Wells had recently a sewing course at Notre Dame du Nord, helping the members in the making over of discarded RCMP uniforms recently received by them. The Indian women are very adept at sewing and nearly 30 garments were made including dresses, skirts, jackets and boys trousers. At the end of the course a fashion show was held. This also included musical numbers and ended with three wee Indian cuties doing the Twist. A movie was

taken of the show, which we hope we can show at the Short Course or Convention.

The Abitibi ladies have been exchanging visits to meetings with the Temiskaming members and — although some are nearly a hundred miles apart — this makes it much more interesting for everyone.

Winneway WI has been reorganized and we are hoping eventually for a large branch there. Rows of prefabricated homes are being put up by their new owners, lawns levelled and trees planted — a real transformation since our visit two years ago. It was washday and lines of snowy washings fluttered in the breeze. The young new president (Mrs. Lawrence Polson) came to the meeting although only out of hospital, the day before.

Mrs. Ellard and Mme LeBeau had intended to go north also, but through illness, were unable to make the trip.

FROM THE OFFICE

Outlines for Agriculture, Education, Publicity and Welfare & Health have gone to branch and county convenors. Others will follow.

Instructions for Cairine Wilson trophy have been sent to Citizenship convenors.

SALADA tokens: Branch secretaries to collect and forward symbols twice yearly, November 30 and April 30 to Salada Foods Ltd., 855 York Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont. Secretaries have special envelopes.

Education convenors: For safety program — Film "Anatomy of an Accident", produced by the Bell Telephone Co., the "Elmer" project for children now available in all provinces; "Safety is in your Hands" (bicycle safety program) available from Canadian Highway Safety Council, 30 The Driveway, Ottawa 4.

Quebec's Forests — How Long Can They Last?

by: Estelle A. Coates,
Prov. Convenor of
Agriculture-QWI

For nearly four centuries the axe has cleared a path across this province for an onrushing civilization. In the process a tremendous volume of wood has been removed from the forests. And the demand for forest products is now greater than ever before. Raw material for more than five thousand products, wood is consumed in ever greater volume as our population continues to increase.

How long, then, can commercial forests last? The answer is forever — if the land is carefully managed to produce trees in repeated cycles of planned crops. To ensure an adequate supply for the use of future generations every possible acre of commercial timberland must be kept busy at its natural task — growing crop after crop of trees to provide wood for the nation in an uninterrupted flow.

The techniques of timber cropping have been proven. On larger pulp and paper company limits, new trees follow the old in continuous succession. Company lands are reforested as they are harvested and kept in a constant state of productivity. These lands not only will produce a relatively uniform flow of wood year after year, but also

will continue to provide water, wildlife, recreation and other benefits in endless supply.

Commercial timberland owned by farmers and others must be put back to work growing trees for today and tomorrow. This plan is known as sustained yield forestry. It demands that our annual harvests of old-growth be restricted to a volume approximately equal to the amount of new wood we grow each year. This will ensure a relatively uniform supply of raw material until a perpetual cutting cycle of new timber crops is established. Each year a new crop will reach usable size, sustaining a continuous harvest and reforestation.

In a modern well-managed woodlot, selective harvesting is imperative. Individual trees are marked for cutting while others are left to continue their growth. Those left uncut also provide seeds for natural reforestation of the land. The techniques used to perpetuate timber resources are a major source of water conservation for farms, cities and industries. Proper management of our forests results in preserving invaluable watersheds.

At this season of the year, with most

of the field work completed, many farmers look toward their woodlot for an additional crop. Now is the time to make plans for increasing this annual harvest. A farmer walking through his woodlot with his axe on his shoulder and his eye to the future can do much to prune and re-shape his harvest-to-be. Remember that a small fir tree grows approximately one foot per year, and at seven feet his is ready for the Christmas tree trade.

This is a market that more farmers should look into further, for on every farm there are at least some parcels of rough land that would yield far greater profit growing trees than attempting to cultivate it. By careful management, selective harvesting and cutting for sustained yields, farmers everywhere can improve their wood production and make it a permanent, very profitable business. Your good example will help to encourage other woodlot owners to improve their methods.

Some 325,000 square miles of the Province of Quebec are wooded. It is undeniably the largest forest-clad domain of Canada . . . let us keep it that way.
Estelle A. Coates

THE MONTH WITH THE W.I.



Seven women from the Japanese Ministry of Education are on a month's study tour of Canada and the USA. While in Ottawa the Women's Institute entertained for them at a tea in the National Office. Also present were members of the Japanese Embassy staff.

The Japanese guests were among those who welcomed our delegates to the ACWW Conference in Australia on their stopover in Japan.

WELCOME to Malartic — one of our new branches — we shall look forward to receiving reports from them and hope that the many activities of their fellow members in the Q.W.I. will be of interest and help to them. Many donations were given to UNICEF this month, also to the Save the Children Fund, Pennies for Friendship and our own Service Fund.

ABITIBI:

Malartic, our newest branch, discussed their program for the year and managed to include every project. Weaving was also on the agenda and games were played.

ARGENTEUIL:

Dalesville-Louisa entertained Lachute W.I. — films on Agriculture were shown. **Jerusalem-Bethany** entertained Arundel and they discussed the report on Education. **Lachute** are sponsoring a course in French conversation at the High School on Wednesday and Monday evenings. Guest speaker at their meeting was Mr. George McGibbon, whose subject was "The Place of Women in Politics". **Upper Lachute-East End** catered for a wedding and enjoyed films on a trip to Europe shown by Mr. W. B. Younkie.

BONAVENTURE:

Black Cape were fortunate to have the Hon. Lucien Grenier, MPP for Bonaventure, address their meeting. His subject was "Women's Rights in the Province of Quebec" and he also answered questions on the making of a will. **Matapedia** are planning a sale of fancy work to take the place of their Garden Festival which was cancelled on account of the poor weather.

BROME:

Austin held a party for a member leaving the district and presented her with a W.I. pin. They also report a new member and the purchase of a wheel chair. **Abercorn** held two food sales and a School Fair. **Knowlton's Landing** provided a supper for Brome-Bedford teachers. Their discussion was on "Homework" — and the conclusion was that

if children were kept in school until 4 o'clock, it would lessen the work to be done at home. The bursary presented by this branch was won by Elaine Yatley. **Sutton** donated money for prizes in Home Economics at the High School. A leather course was held under the direction of Miss Runnells. **South Bolton** observed two minutes silence for the late Mrs. Fred O'Reilly.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON:

Aubrey-Riverfield entertained the High School teachers. Three films on Canada were shown by Mr. Donald Templeton. Apples were prepared for school lunches. **Dewittville's** guest was Mrs. A. Smallman who gave an outline of her work in the W.I. Mrs. Greenbank brought along samples of Indian corn, sheafs of which signify Thanksgiving in many parts of the land. A nearly new sale was held. **Dundee** held a contest on W.I. work with prizes won by Mrs. Middlemiss and Miss Turner. **Franklin Centre** report a successful fair project. **Howick** have given prizes and scholarships to the school. The making of Nylon tulle Christmas trees was demonstrated by Mrs. R. McFarlane. **Huntingdon** held a food sale and sent a donation to the Poppy Fund. **Ormstown** enjoyed a talk and slides by Mrs. J. Manning, on her world tour. They report that 33 registered for a French Course.

GASPE:

Gaspe report three new members. Guest speaker, Dr. Everett Coffin, gave an interesting talk on hospital administration. A cake guessing contest was held. **Haldimand** members were hostesses for the annual County Fairs. **Wakeham** completed the judging of the children's gardens. A cookie contest proved that Mrs. Sidney Palmer was the best cookie-maker. Members came to the meeting in "costume" as children. Mrs. Allen Eden won 1st prize dressed as "School-days — 1912, and Mrs. Berton Miller came 2nd dressed as Mickey Mouse. **York** saw a Fashion film and had a Bible quiz.

GATINEAU:

Aylmer East held a contest on a dining table centre-piece (floral). Miss Jan Cadieux spoke on the nursing care of patients in the home. **Eardley** heard a paper on UNICEF read by Mrs. E. Kennedy and a collection will be made at Hallow'een. **Rupert** held a 4H Day and School Fair and also a Fun-Nite in aid of the School Fair. **Wakefield** answered the roll call by giving a donation towards the upkeep of the hospital grounds. Members helped the hospital auxiliary at a Garden Party and also helped with a tag day for the hospital. Mrs. K. Winfield, convener of Agriculture, gave a talk on "Agriculture — the Consumers point of view" and also held a contest. **Wright's** roll call was "Name an Historical Site within driving distance of your home" — their guest speaker, Rev. George Pierce, spoke on New Developments in Education within the Church.

JACQUES CARTIER:

St. Anne de Bellevue — Mr. T. Wolfshaken gave an interesting demonstration on the fundamentals of sewing.

MEGANTIC:

Inverness catered to a supper for the IOOF and gave money for a scholarship and for school prizes. Their roll call was "What do we know about our Canadian Immigrants". **Kinnear's Mills** named necessary items in the medicine cabinet for roll call, and brought in cotton for Cancer.

MISSISSQUON:

Cowansville enjoyed letters from their "Link" in England. Their talk and discussion was on compost piles. Dunham remembered Mrs. McElroy, a charter member, who is in hospital. A letter was written to the local council re stop signs. Fordyce observed Vice-President's day, cards were ordered from UNICEF and a drawing held on a quilt made by branch members. Stanbridge East enjoyed a first hand account of the Hoodless Home given by the County president, who had visited there.

PAPINEAU:

Lochaber sent a donation to UNICEF and are planning a Millinery Course.

PONTIAC:

Beech Grove named their favorite appliance and also what they would like to see invented for roll call. Clarendon's guest speaker was Mr. Moore of the Gatineau Power Company who spoke on First Aid and demonstrated mouth to mouth respiration. Elmside enjoyed slides shown by Mrs. Don Dods on her trip west this summer. Fort Coulonge heard interesting reports from conveners, Mrs. L. Neville on Education, and Mrs. M. Hayley on current events. Mrs. O. Toller, spoke on the Spruceholm Museum, and invited the members to visit the building which is over 100 years old and is situated on her back lawn. The museum contains many interesting articles. Quyon discussed ways and means to raise money and their roll call was "What Quyon can do for the Centennial in 1967". Shawville saw coloured slides shown by Mrs. Edgar Hodgins of her trip to the Seattle World Fair, Vancouver and Edmonton. An eight week Marathon Bridge was planned and will soon commence. Starks Corners report that groups go to a member's home for tea or lunch unexpected and an amusing reading about this was given by Mrs. Fulford.

QUEBEC:

Valcartier members had to speak a sentence in French for roll call and a spelling contest, conducted by the Education convener Mrs. Banning, was won by Mrs. P. Goodfellow. They are also concerned about homework and an article "Our Children's Homework" was read by Mrs. Banning. A donation was given to a newly formed Cub pack and a school fair held.

RICHMOND:

Cleveland had a contest for decorated cup cakes with prizes going to Mrs. R. Healy and Mrs. K. Stevens. The cup cakes were afterwards given to the Wales Home. Denison Mills brought in jams and jellies for the Wales Home and a jumbled word contest at Gore was won by Mrs. Muriel Griffith. Flannelette is to be purchased to make diapers for the Cecil Memorial Home. Melbourne Ridge entertained Gore W.I. to a Social evening. Whist was played and several contests held. Jams and jellies were also donated to the Wales Home by this branch and Miss M. Kerr, Citizenship convener, spoke on the United Nations and UNICEF. Richmond Hill had an interesting roll call — "Do you think that some of the questionnaires sent out are in line with W.I. work?" Richmond Young Women also remembered the Wales Home with donations of jams etc. Cards were played with husbands as guests for the evening. Shipton entertained the County President Mrs. E. Gilchrist. A School Fair, sponsored jointly by the W.I. and the School Board, was a big success. A Gingersnap contest was won by Mrs. A. Leroux and Bingo was played during the social hour. Spooner Pond made 20 hats at their millinery course conducted by Miss McOuat. Their roll call was to guess the weight of your right hand neighbour within 10 lbs. or pay a fine. (\$1 was taken in fines). A Children's Fair was held — seeds were bought and distributed by members of the branch. A blanket was given as a wedding gift to the daughter of a member.



Guests at a recent Ormstown WI meeting were Mrs. H. Ellard, QWI President and Mrs. W.C. Smallman, a former Provincial President.



Mrs. W. Middlemiss, Chat-Huntingdon Co. Pres. presenting Mrs. J.W. Rember former QWI Conv. of Education, with a Life Membership. Mrs. W. Kerr, 2nd Vice-Pres. is at left.

SHERBROOKE:

Ascot reviewed the first conference of women for International Co-operation, designed to promote disarmament and peace. Their contest was for eight tally cards — made from used greeting cards (a good way to prepare for a card party). Belvidere report the death of a charter member, Mrs. Charles Ellis. A flower and plant competition was held. Brompton Road heard points on ways parents can show appreciation to teachers. A "Horror" auction was held. Lennoxville had an interesting exhibit of old text books, some dating back to the 1800's, and a list of rules for teachers in 1872 was read. Knitted squares were sent to the Save the Children Fund and pamphlets distributed on the care of house plants. Milby had a contest on Education and dahlias grown from seed were judged with the prize going to Mrs. W. J. Beattie.

STANSTEAD:

Ayers Cliff observed International Day at their meeting. Several new Canadians were invited to attend and Mrs. Brus gave a talk on life in Holland. She told of cemeteries beautifully cared for by the Dutch in memory of Canadian soldiers who gave their lives for their country. Beebe had a demonstration on flower arranging and Hatley held a bring and buy cookie sale. A donation was made to a local library. Hatley Centre had a flower contest — for a bouquet of wild flowers and for a low bowl arrangement of garden flowers. Prizes were given to a local school and a donation given to help a needy child. Minton enjoyed a Spelling Bee, conducted by their Education convener, Mrs. G. Wilson. Ways Mills catered for a wedding and members gave individual gifts of money to the Dixville Home.

VAUDREUIL:

Cavagnal held their annual Hobby Show, Bake Sale and Tea in the Hudson Yacht Club when hobby and door prizes were given. A rummage sale was held.



1962

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*There is something for every farmer and his wife in the pages of the
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FOR THE FARMER — The latest scientific findings for more profitable farm operation brought to you in cooperation with Macdonald College, and the latest information pertaining to the farm home, brought to you with the cooperation of the Women's Institute of Quebec.

PLUS — All the latest news of farming in general from the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

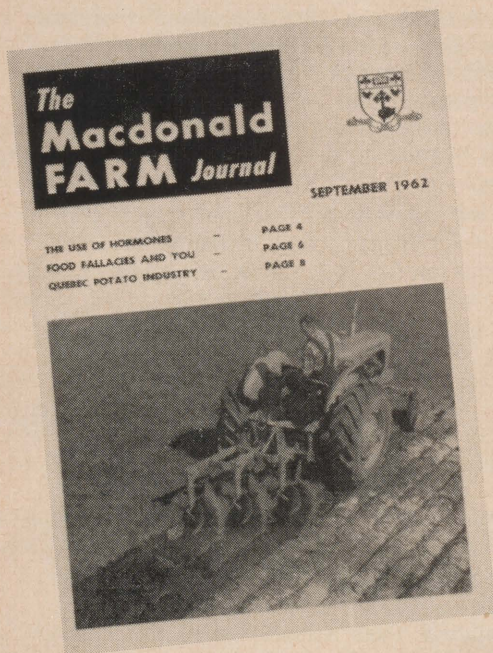
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MACDONALD FARM JOURNAL
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For Your Information ...

Canada's production of surplus milk is becoming so heavy that drastic action may be taken to reduce it, according to Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton.

Seventy per cent of the national milk output comes from Ontario and Quebec whose milk and cream shippers had asked for a year in which to implement a voluntary program expected to bring about better balance between production and consumption.

With half the market year already gone, Mr. Hamilton saw nothing to indicate that such a program would be ready before May. Meanwhile, milk and butter production continued to increase and the year-end butter surplus stocks would likely be heavier than last year's.

The Minister said no government wanted to compel producers to reduce production but the federal government may quite properly tell producers that the time has come when they must agree to voluntarily restrict production or accept reduced price supports.

All of Canada's ten provinces have now signed agreements to participate in the federal Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act. The next major step will be to announce areas in each province where a pilot program will be started. Pilot programs will be carried out jointly by federal and provincial governments. Some of the plans under the ARDA program call for alternative land use programs, soil and water conservation, community pastures and rural development. The federal government has set aside fifty million dollars to be used by the provinces under the ARDA plan.

The ARDA program is a long range one. It will take many months simply to start organizing the pilot plans in each province. Its not a case of one year, two years — it will take a decade before we can judge their worth. National Farm Radio Forum will discuss the topic — ARDA and the Community on February 11, 1963. Whether you are a farm forum member or not, it should be worth your time to listen to this broadcast.

The agricultural situation in the Province of Quebec came under close scrutiny at the annual meeting of the Union of Catholic Farmers held at Sherbrooke in October. The Vice-President, Lionel Sorel, complained that the slight improvements in Federal and Provincial Farm policies have done little to help Quebec farmers. He termed the position of farmers as grim. Mr. Sorel said that the Federal government's austerity program threatens to hurt many farmers — but especially those in Quebec.

Delegates to the U.C.C. meeting adopted a resolution calling for establishment of a National Dairy Products Board. Another resolution called on the government to set up a school milk program in public schools.

The vote on a proposed milk marketing plan in Ontario will not be held this fall. The Provisional Milk Marketing Board, responsible for the proposed milk marketing plan, were disbanded at the beginning of November. At that time the board called for a Royal Commission to study milk marketing in Canada. Three months ago, officials of the Ontario dairy groups felt that a vote would be held this year. It appears though that there would now be insufficient support for the plan. "We are not united enough in our groups. It would be disastrous to hold a vote and lose it." ... These two statements sum up the feeling of the Chairman of the provisional milk marketing board in Ontario, Mr. Emerson Farnsworth.

Canadian hogs are better quality this year. During the first seven months of 1962 34.4% were grade "A" compared to 32.2% for the same period last year. In the province of Quebec, the number of grade hogs marketed during the first seven months amounted to 32.5%. This is compared to 31.4% last year. We think we have done well; In Prince Edward Island, 57.7% of their hogs are Grade "A"s ... and that's a goal Quebec farmers could shoot for.

FARM FORUM NEWS 'N' VIEWS

On property taxation ...

Quebec Farm Forum members agreed unanimously that land should be assessed on the basis of its ability to produce income from agricultural production rather than on its potential value for other purposes. The Cookshire Forum in Compton County thought that farmers who own and operate land within the boundaries of towns and cities should be protected by law from high assessment and taxation rates. They added that the property should be taxed in accordance with its ability for agricultural production.

On possible changes in the use of property tax ..

The Arundel Forum in Argenteuil said they'd like to see taxes on repairs made to buildings up to a value of a thousand dollars be frozen for a period of three years. They felt that repairs on farm buildings should be encouraged rather than being discouraged by higher taxes as at present. On the subject of school tax forums felt that all costs of education should be shared by all those benefiting was a general feeling of the forums.

WEATHER WISE

The weather is always unusual. Last summer, they say was cool and yet. What do the weather records say? In July the average temperature at Dorval was 67°F compared with 70°F for a normal July. Eleven days had average temperatures below 65°F. Rainfall was 5.03 inches as against 3.66 normally. So, cooler and wetter it was.

In August, temperatures were normal, and rainfall only 2.36 inches against 3.13 inches for a normal August. It seemed much more because in the six weeks from July 9 to August 21, there were only 12 days without rain. This makes it difficult to plan either picnics or farm operations.

This is what we mean when we talk about a wet summer. Normal or average rainfall is calculated as the average over many years. In August 1957 at Dorval, there were 0.02 inches of rain and in August 1961, 5.41 inches. That to anyone is dry and yet. If we also consider temperature, wind, humidity, cloudiness and the other factors making up the weather, all different in different years, one of them will be either high or low, and so the weather is always unusual.

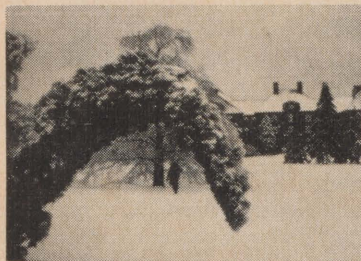
OUTSIDE ...

Despite the several early snow storms we've had this fall, it's still not too late to prepare your evergreen shrubs for winter. This has been an extremely good fall for evergreens since there has been an abundance of moisture.

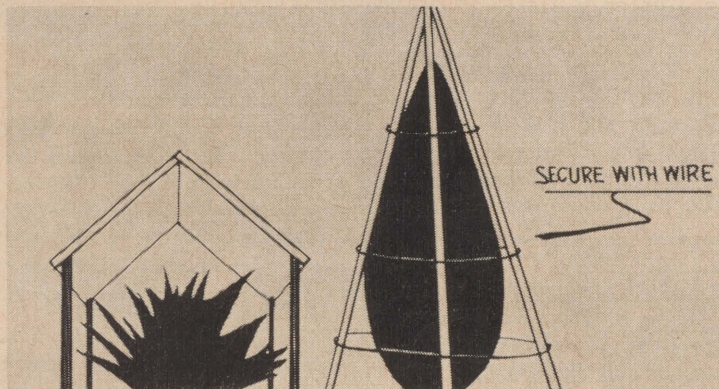
There are two type of damage that affect evergreen shrubs: —

- 1) Drying out
- 2) Breakage from ice and snow.

Drying out can be prevented by giving the trees a good soaking with water before freeze-up. Cedar trees, in particular are very subject to winter drying out.



Large trees cannot be protected in the same manner as the small decorative variety. In most instances, as it was with this one at Macdonald College, the tree will spring back to normal when the snow or ice has melted.



Breakage can be prevented by building a roof over the shrub to keep the snow from weighting the branches. This could be in the form of wooden turrets or a roof on pipe supports.

In many cases, you've seen shrubs that have been wrapped with burlaps or tied up with string. This is not recommended since the complete enclosure encourages condensation on warm, sunny days. This condensation freezes at night and causes damage to the shrubs. So, whatever the case, there should be lots of air circulation allowed around the evergreen shrub in winter.

Recently, there was a severe ice storm which caused damage to many trees. While it is a sad sight to see a tree weighted down with ice and snow, in many cases, they will spring back to their original form. Of course, if you knock the snow from the branches after a storm, it will prevent severe damage.

NEXT MONTH ...

Be sure to see the Macdonald Farm Journal for feature articles on the Morgan Arboretum, The Christmas Tree Bonanza, Wild Life Conservation and a report on What's with the Certified Tree Farmers Associations.

These specials on Woodlot Management will be joining all the regular features: The Farm Kitchen, The Family Farm, The Women's Institutes Reports and our new four pages of agricultural information.

WHAT'S NEW IN FILMS?

"THE BUSINESS OF FARMING"

Good Farming Takes Good Management.

Although designed to demonstrate the operations of a farm management program. The Business of Farming has all the warmth and naturalness of a rural drama. New trends in today's farming operations are examined with Harry Brandon, a farmer whose preference for cattle-raising was running his books into the red. A management club helps him to assess his own operations and to change his emphasis from cattle to hogs, with quicker turnover and steady profits. 16mm. Black and white 29 mins.

Produced by the National Film Board

May be borrowed from the Extension Film Library, Macdonald College, by any responsible group or individual. Rental — \$1.00; transportation charges extra.

WHAT'S NEW IN BOOKS?

"THE QUEEN'S CHOICE"

A story of Canada's capital, by Wilfred Eggleston.

Canada's national capital, Ottawa, has a long and vivid history. This book relates the circumstances under which the city has progressed from an Algonquin Indian town by the Chaudiere Falls to the Capital of a growing modern nation. As well, author Eggleston looks to the future of Ottawa, and the role that the National Capital Commission is playing in its development.

Available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa. Price: \$6.00.

WHAT'S NEW IN PUBLICATIONS?

An extremely useful bulletin was published this summer by the Canada Department of Agriculture, entitled "High-Quality Milk". It discusses the cleaning and sanitizing of equipment and utensils, cooling and straining milk. The bulletin is well written and should be in every dairy farmer's library.

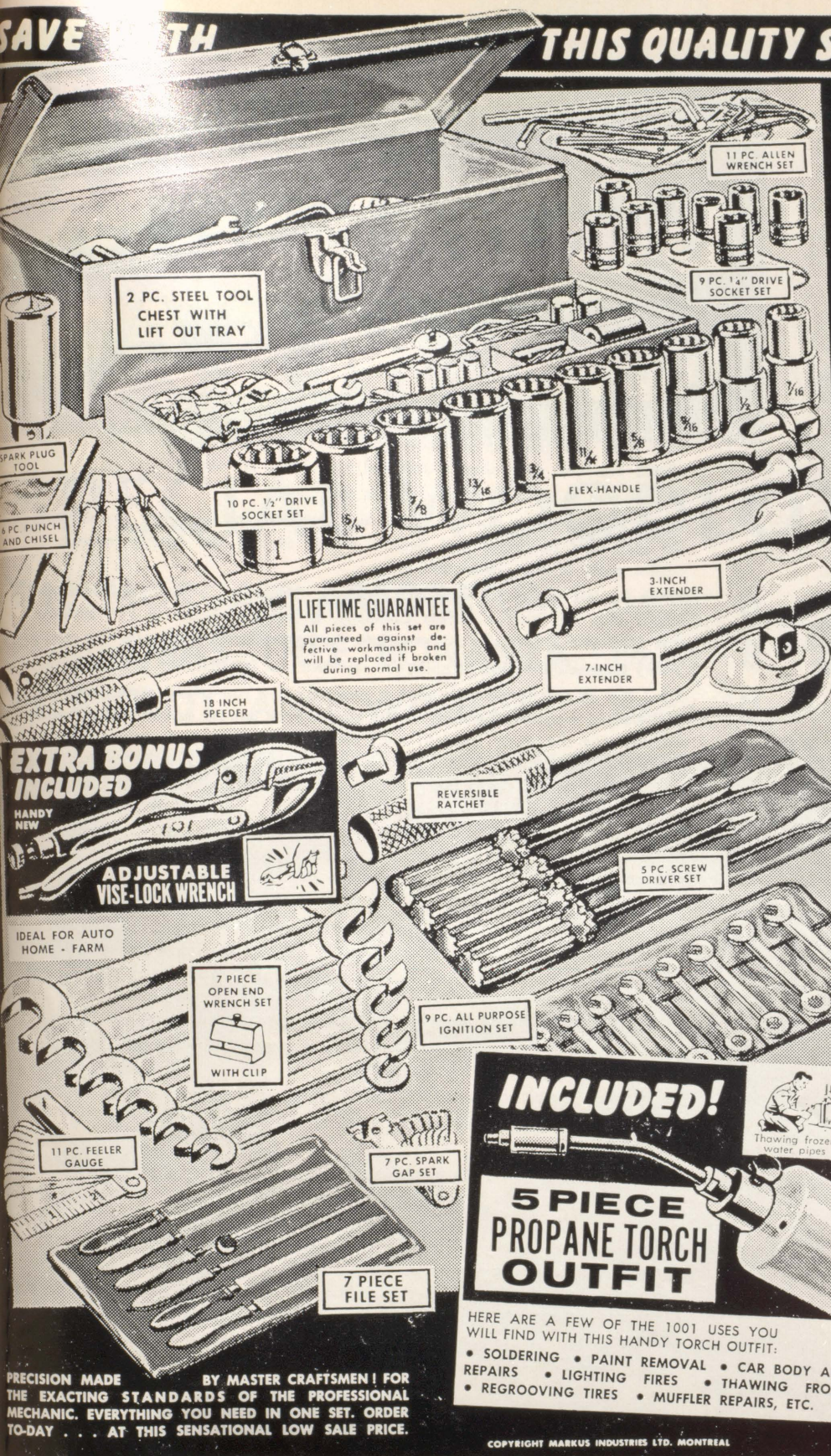
Author: C. K. Johns, Dairy Technologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

Available from: Information Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Price: Free — Publication 844 — 10 pages.

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"I Dare You!"

ALMOST a hundred years ago a teacher looked about, picked out Will Danforth, the scrawniest boy in the room and said, "I dare you to be the healthiest boy in this class!"

Several of the students chuckled . . . one or two of them burst out laughing. Will was the thinnest boy in the room. He looked the sickliest; he was sallow-cheeked and hollow chested. Trouble was, there didn't seem too much Will could do about helping himself, either. He lived in the country surrounded by swamp lands. It was before the time of drainage ditches and antibiotics. People had chills and fevers; malaria was prevalent. Will was sure that he was full of the swamp fevers. He looked at the healthy smiling faces around him and thought . . . "The man must be crazy."

The teacher pointed his finger directly at Will and continued, "I dare you to chase those chills and fevers from your system. I dare you to fill your body with fresh air, pure water, wholesome food and daily exercise — until your cheeks are rosy, your chest is full and your limbs are sturdy."

"I dare you to be the healthiest boy in this class!"

Is that the end of the story? No. Will took that dare and just never looked back. He grew and developed and became strong enough and healthy enough to outlive most of his classmates.

When he left school he went into business. That boy, William H. Danforth, helped start the Ralston Purina Company. It was his leadership and initiative that developed one small feed store into the largest feed company in the world. Today Ralston Purina has 67 mills, 830 salesmen and 7600 Dealers in 52 countries. What has all this to do with you? It depends. Can *you* take a dare? You see, Will learned a remarkable thing — the human body has far greater initiative and stamina than the world normally calls upon it to display. It is only when you accept a challenge, agree to try something which seems impossible, that you begin to use all the ability the good Lord has given you. William H. Danforth spent the rest of his life challenging people. Perhaps he wrote these words to you: "It is difficult to put a challenge on paper. I would rather look you straight in the eye and say, 'I dare you!' In my mind that's exactly what I am doing. I am on one side of a table. You are on the other. I am looking across and saying, 'I dare you!'"

"I dare You, young man, who have come from a home of poverty — I dare you to have the qualities of a Lincoln. "I dare You, heir of wealth and proud ancestry, with your generations of worthy stock and your traditions of leadership — I dare you to achieve something that will make the future point to you with even more pride than the present is pointing to those who have gone before you. "I dare You, young executive to shoulder more responsibility joyously, to launch out into the deep, to build magnificently.

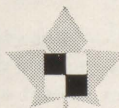
"I dare You, young author, to win the Nobel Prize.

"I dare You, barefoot boy on the farm, to become a Master Farmer — a Hunger Fighter.

"I dare You, who think life is humdrum, to start a fight. I dare you who are weak to be strong; you who are dull to be sparkling; you who are slaves to be kings.

"I dare You, whoever you are, to share with others the fruits of your daring; catch a passion for helping others and a richer life will come back to you!" These are passages from a book Will Danforth wrote called, "I Dare You!" They certainly exemplify the spirit of Ralston Purina . . . you can still find this challenging, searching, daring spirit today, wherever you find the happy red and white Checkerboard Sign!

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